The Billings Herald.

BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

THE OYSTER.

Oh! a jolly old bird is the oyster fish
As he sits in his pearly shell,
A-thinking how many a delicate dish
He can make when cooked well.
Broiled or roast,
Served on toast,
Or raw on a dainty platter;
Escallop or stew,
Either will do,
Or fried in crumbs or batter.

And a knowing old fish is the oyster bird,
As he slyly seems to doze;
For he drops not a hint, he speaks not a word
O fall the secrets he knows—
Blissful hours,
Shady bowers,
Whispering low and sweet;
Table delights,
Merry old nights,
When jolly old cronies meet.

GLADSTONE AT HOME.

Sketches of the Home Life of the Prime Minister of the British Empire.

Hawarden Castle, the seat of the Rt. Hon. O. E. Gladstone (says an English writer) forms one of the greatest attractions in the county of Flint. The house is distant about two miles from Queensferry Station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and from the Broughton Station on the Chester and Mold Branch, but the greater number of tourists probably proceed by road from Chester, which is a drive of just six and a half miles each way. The castle stands in grounds of its own, with a park outside, to which visitors are freely admitted. More than one-third of the entire county is owned by only thirteen proprietors, of whom the largest is Lord Hanmer, with 7,318 acres, while Mr. Gladstone is the next largest, with 6,908 acres, of which many are immediately round about his residence; and there are very few properties of similar extent which comprise more agreeable and diversified scenery—charming vistas can be seen among the oaks, limes and elms, interspersed with pleasant peeps of ivy-covered ruins and mossy walls. It is a matter of notoriety that Mr. Gladstone delights in wielding the ax, and in performing the rough manual labor of common woodman.

He has here abundant materials on which to exercise his skill, and if the visitor arrives at a favorable moment, he may perchance see a tree, several feet in diameter, which has been felled by one of the most intellectual men of the time, or view the prime minister of England, with shirt sleeves rolled up, engaged in chopping timber or cutting firewood, for Mr. Gladstone is in no way ashamed of his pursuits, and has even had himself photographed stripped to the shirt while engaged at his work. His axes, which are said to exceed thirty in number, many of them costly presents from ardent admirers, are, however, too sacred to be exhibited, and are among the few things at Hawarden which are not open to the public gaze. The church at Hawarden is at the northern end of the village, and externally is a plain old building, with a low tower and a dwarf spire. As almost all except the bare walls was destroye by fire about a quarter of a century ago, the interior is new, and it is trim and well kept, as a church should be. The principal approach to the churchyard leads through rather elegant iron gates, bearing over them the inscription, "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving," and passes a venerable yew-tree close to the church porch.

On entering this the visitor has almost in front of him the reading desk at which Mr. Gladstone reads the lessons whenever he has an opportunity, and on his right the bare, uncushioned family bench—for in this church there are only open benches, and none of those comfortable old family pews with cur tains, where a man of a quiet turn o mind can take a nap. In a nook close to the chancel there is a fine recumbent effigy in white marble of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. (born September 22, 1807; died June 17, 1874), through whom the Hawarden estate came to its present possessors; but the other slabs and ornaments are paltry, and have no public interest. The living of Hawarden is stated to be worth £4,000 per annum, and it is held by the Premier's son, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, who lives at the rectory, hard by the church gates, a building which has a most repulsive exterior, though it is said to be a comfortable house to live in, and is often used by the rector's father as a residence, in preference to his own larger and more pretentious house. This latter is a half-mile away, well hidden a nongst lofty trees.

There are several approaches to the park and house, of which the upper one, in the middle of the village, close to the Glynne Arms, is the most imposing, and the lower one the most picturesque. There are two castles, the old and the new. The former, now a venerable, ivy-covered ruin, is a building of great antiquity, having a history extending back earlier than the Norman Conquest; and it looks down upon its modern castellated neighbor, with its formal parterres and neat surroundings. The best general view of the new castle is obtained from the slope leading downward from the old ruins; and looking from this direction, three windows will be noticed at the end of the ground floor of the modern structure. The two on the left belong to the library, or "Mr. Gladstone's room," his study and sanctum. Should you be permitted to enter this—which is, however, by no means the only room in the castle in which books are located—you will find in a room not twenty feet square, neither lofty nor imposing, crowded up with books, papers and furniture, busts, china, medallions, and other articles indicative of a man of culture and taste. In this there is a little room left for moving about. The ever-growing books, constantly encroaching on the limited space, are disposed irregularly on every side, and are mainly held back to back on what may be described as elongated tallboys, an arrangement of which Mr. Gladstone, is said to be exceedingly proud, but which is by no means peculiar to this house, and is adopted by many literery men, as a convenient method of storing many volmnes in a small area. The nature of the books in this room indicates a man of wide and various tastes rather than a bibliomaniac. The eye does not light upon masterpiecer of binding, or upon thin folios, which are valuable more for their title pages than for their contents. The reception and dining-rooms of Hawarden occupy the side of the house facing the garden, and just outsiee of them is the gravel walk, which is the favorite walk of the great man when he can get no further abroad. The apartments, as a whole, are respectable rather than magnificent, and many retired grocers have larger rooms and far more gorgeous furniture. Mrs. Gladstone, it is well known, has been a valuable assistant to her husband throughout his life. She has helped him in his work and shared in his triumphs.

One of the most interesting things to be seen at Hawarden in connection with this lady is the Orphanage, a building which lies close to the house, in the stable-yard; and it is pleasant to see the well-cared-for children returning home with rosy cheeks from their rambles in the park, and to hear the walls echo with their laughter. Simplicity of life is seldom associated with persons of great distinction, and so it seems strange to have in one week the same individual shouting excited addresses at the hustings, or addressing a rapt audience in the house of commons, and then laboring with the axe; or a lady standing on the balcony by the side of her victorious husband, thanking a gesticulating and noisy crowd, and then quietly returning to care for her fatherless children; whilst it is even more difficult to believe that at the simple desk in the library, which is called the "political table," many of the schemes have been evolved, and the passages penned, which have carried the name of Gladstone throughout Europe, and far beyond.

ROMANCE OF POCAHONTAS.

From the Century.

From her first meeting with Smith she became devotedly attatched to the English, and rendered the settlers many services. She often secured supplies for them, and indeed seems to have haunted the fort, utterly naked as she was, after the manner of little girls among her people, who wore no clothes and showed no modesty until they were twelve or thirteen years of age, at which time they put on a deerskin apron and were very careful not to be seen without it. The agile little barbarian would persuade the English lads to make wheels of themselves by turning upon their hands and feet, whereupon she would follow them, wheeling as they did, all through the fort.

Her real name was Maotoax; but, by order of Powhatan, this was carefully concealed from the whites, lest by their supernatural enchantments they should work her some harm. When Richard Wyffin was sent from Jamestown to apprise the endangered Capt. Smith, environed by foes among Powhatan's people, of the death of his deputy, Mr. Scrivener, and his ten companions, by drowning, Pocahontas hid him, misdirected those who sought him, and, by extraordinary bribes and maneuvers, brought him safely to Smith, after three day's travel in the midst of extreme peril. So, also, when Radcliffe was cut off with 30 men, she saved the lad Spilman, who was then living with Powhatan, and sent him to the Potomacs. But the most touching story of all precedes in order of time the other two. In the same difficult adventure among Powhatan's people, in which Capt. Smith was engaged when Scrivener was drowned, the treacherous chief had arranged to surprise Smith at supper, and cut off the whole party, when Pocahontas, the "dearest jewel and daughter" of the aged chief, "in that dark night came through the irksome woods" to warn the captain of Powhatan's design. Capt. Smith offered to repay her kindness with such trinkets as the heart of an Indian maiden delights in; "but, with the tears running down her cheeks, she said she durst not be seen to have any, for, if Powhatan should know it, she were but dead; and so she ran away by herself as she came."

In 1613 Pocahontas was among the Potomac Indians. Capt. Aagall, a man of much shrewdness and executive force, but infamous for his dishonest practices, happened to be trading in the river at that time. He quickly saw the advantage the English would gain in negotiations with Powhatan for the return of the white prisoners held by him, if he would secure so valuable a hostage as the chief's daughter. With a copper kettle he bribed Japazaws, the chief with whom she was staying, to entice her on board the vessel, where he detained her, much to the sorrow of the daughter of the wilderness, whose life hitherto had been as free as that of the wild creatures of the woods. To Jamestown, where she had frolicked as a child, and whether she had so often come as a friend with food, she was now carried as an enemy and a prisoner. She had refused to enter the town since the departure of Capt. Smith

This transaction, not very creditable to the gratitude of the English, accomplished its purpose in causing Powhatan to return with the least useful of the stolen arms. But he still contrived to evade some of the demands of the English, who therefore retained his daughter until the affair took a new turn. John Rolfe, who seems to have been a widower, became enamored of Pocahontas, now growing to womanhood, and wrote a formal letter to Sir Thomas Dale, proposing to convert her to Christianity and marry her, which pleased the governor, as tending to promote peace with the Indians, and was likewise acceptable to Powhatan. The chief sent an old uncle of Pocahontas and two of her brothers to witness the marriage. This marriage brought about peace during the life of Powhatan, who, on one occasion a least, sent a present of buckskins to his daughter and her husband. A free intermingling of the two races took place, and Englishmen were accustomed to hire Indians to live in their houses and hunt for them. This amity lasted eight years.

In 1615, more than two years after their marriage, Rolfe and Pocahontas went to England with Sir Thomas Dale. Powhatan sent some Indians with his daughter, one of whom was commissioner to count the number of the English. The arrival of the Lady Rebecca, as Pocahontas was called after her baptism, proved a great sensation. She was received by the king and many distinguished people, went to see a play, and, by help of her naturally quick wit, bore herself very well. But it became necessary to desist from calling her the wife of John Rolfe, for the king was very jealous, and it was seriously debated in the privy council whether, by marrying the daughter of a foreign potentate, without the king's consent, Rolfe had not committed treason.

The climate of London, and perhaps also the uncongenial habits of civilization, affected Pocahontas very unfavorably, and she was taken to Brentford, where Smith, then busy with his preparations to sail for New England visited her. In the successful efforts of Rolfe and others to win her to the Christian faith and to marriage, they had not scrupled to deceive her by telling her that Captain Smith was dead, probably because they knew she would not marry another white man while she believed that great warrior alive. When, therefore, she saw the "brave" who had been the object of her maidenly admiration, she turned her face away and refused to speak for the space of two or three hours. When she did it was to claim the privilege of calling him father, which Smith granted only after importunity, afraid, perhaps, of incurring the king's displeasure. Pocahontas went to Gravesend to take ship for her return to America much against her will, for she had become weaned from her savage life and greatly attatched to the English. At Gravesend she died of small pox three years after her marriage, leaving one son, from whom some of the most prominent Virginian families trace their descendants.

It Was Mullett.

From the New York Tribune.

I sometimes see a slender, womanly faced, perplexed man in a poor gray suit of clothes walking around the postoffice building, as if he might have a letter in there necessary to him, but not the money to get it out, and I say to my companion: "Whom do you guess yonder son of weariness to be?" "A clerk out of a job," my companion will reply, "or a crank inventor, or a credulous picked duck from Wall street." No, my friend, that is Mullet. If you want to see his monument look around you. He built the postoffice. He raised more ponderous architecture than Vanbrugh. In every large city of America he built the greatest edifice. The mighty government citadels of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, the San Francisco Mint, the State Department at Washington, and nearly a hundred lesser buildings which are the boast of minor towns. He was the engineer of the beautiful streets of Washington, where now, a friend relates to me, his wife takes boarders to support her children. He who has built $50,000,000 worth of public architecture is next to homeless and the wandering child of need."

Hon. Jewett Adams, who is elected governor of Nevada on the democratic ticket, is a native of South Hero, Vt., and resided there until he was 21 years old.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

Brewster, attorney general, has again attracted the attention of Washington correspondents, this time by the transposition of his office into an ateletic bower of beauty. The rooms have been fitted up with ebony furniture made on his order, and said to be the most costly suit of furniture in the capitol city. A $250 center table has an Algerian lace cover worth $100, with smaller tables in keeping with the first mentioned. The floor is partially covered with a $1,200 Turkish rug, while the finest silk plush curtains lined with Turkish satin, with silk cords and other accessories adorn the windows at a cost of $1,200. Elaborate frescoes and fine engravings swell the walls.

Gideon C. Moody, associate justice of Dakota, is here. He comes owing to the fact that his commission expires in December, and he wants the re-appointment. It is understood there are several men for the place. Raymond has a man from Mississippi whom the president is said to favor. A number of western offices will soon become vacant by reason of the expiration of the commissions and the scramble will shortly begin.

Thomas L. Tulloch has been appointed postmaster at Washington, vice D. Ainger, removed. Tulloch is a native of New Hampshire, and occupied there at one time the position of secretary of state. During the presidential campaign of 1872 he was secretary of the republican congressional committee, and for the past four or five years he has been disbursing officer in the general postoffice of this city.

The suddeness with which Capt. Hopkins has been dismissed from the navy has created much unfavorable comment in Washington. His record up to the present case is an excellent one and it is remarked that officers who have been convicted of habitual drunkenness have often had the finding of the court set aside and a very light penalty substituted, "Hopkins had no friends" is the most common explanation.

It is reported that the president is about to ask the resignation of Capt. Charles E. Henry, marshal of the district of Columbia, who was appointed to his present position by Garfield. Attorney General Brewster, who does not get on well with the marshal, is said to be the prime mover in the matter.

Estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, for civil service establishments, have been completed. They aggregate $22,350,945. The estimates for the same purpose last year were $19,529,063; amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, $20,477,743.

The annual report of the commissioner of customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, shows there was paid into the treasury from sources, accounts relative to which were settled in his office, $222,469,350, and that there was paid out of the treasury, on various accounts, $19,159,109.

A colored crank from Pittsburg called at the executive mansion to-day and gave the name of Roscoe Conkling, saying he had been sent to see the president on a most important matter by Treasurer Gilfillan. He was informed of the cabinet meeting then in progress and left.

It is said that Secretary Folger will urge the passage of a law defining the powers and privileges of the secretary of the treasury in case of a tight money market.

Senator Sherman's sway of the treasury is said to have been practically restored and that he will now be the constitutional adviser of Secretary Folger.

Comptroller Knox makes a strong argument and a vigorous appeal for uniformity in the value of national bank securities.

It is the general belief in Washington that this congress will accomplish nothing in the way of revising the tariff.

The postoffice department to-day directed that the free delivery service be established at Keokuk, Iowa, January 1.

The health of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, war secretary, is broken down, and he is ordered to go abroad.

RAILROAD NEWS NOTES.

The New York World prints the following: Milwaukee, Nov. 23.—To the editor of the World—Sir: I have to say in answer to your inquiries by telegraph that I cannot possibly tell how long the existing and inexcusable railroad war here may last. It has begun because we refused to submit to what we deemed very reasonable demands, and after we had offered to leave all points in dispute to arbitration. It argues badly for future railroad property in this country if great corporations are to act in this manner. After submitting without retaliation for some weeks to unprovoked hospitalities, we are simply trying to defend ourselves. (signed) Alexander Mitchell, Pres't C. M. & St. P. railroad.

The Albert Lea route again goes them one better and makes a 5 cent cut freight rate, regardless of classification, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Faribault, Northfield, Cannon Falls, Dundas and Waterford. This rate will also apply from the above points to Chicago. The Omaha line now makes a freight cut rate of 2¼ cents per 100 pounds, regardless of classification, from Eau Claire, Wis., to St. Paul. This added to the 10 cent rate from Chicago to Eau Claire, made by the Chicago & Nortwestern, makes the total rate from Chicago to St. Paul 12¼ cents per 100 pounds.

Railroad Commissioner Baker is of the opinion that railway accidents are becoming altogether too frequent of late, and has announced his intention of investigating rigidly every one which happens hereafter, and to inquire carefully into the causes of some of the late ones, with a view to determining with whom the responsibility rests.

The Canada Pacific company has raised the capital stock from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

David Evans of Wilkesbarre, Pa., place the muzzle a pistol in his mouth and blew his brains out, firing three shots. He left a note saying: "I do sincerely prohibit any and all of the Rev. Devils to babble and lie over my old body. Bury me in my old rags, just as I am now. Sell that coat of mine, or give it to whomsoever you please. I die in my atheistical faith as fearlessly as the heathen dieth in his faith of his existence. I believe not in conscious existence nor sensitiveness after death."

James McNeal, a miser who lives in the squalid section of Philadelphia, was robbed on Tuesday of $4,000 in currency, $385 in coin, and city securities enough to bring the total up to $10,000. In addition to the property stolen, he had in the house at that time $6,000 in city securities, which were undiscovered. He owns twenty valuable tenement houses, and has a large sum of money on deposit in two of the city banks, though for years he has lived on scraps of refuse and such charity as he could obtain.

The Chicago tourists, who had a permit from Gen. Sheridan to carry whisky into the Indian Territory, have been arrested, and their twenty-five gallons of choice whisky confiscated by United States Marshal Beck. The Indians, however, are very indignant over the matter, and claim that any one bringing liquor into the Territory should be dealt with according to law, without any discrimination whatever.

Bigelow, a Washington embezzler, was brought into court on a litter Tuesday morning, and feebly pleaded not guilty to a dozen counts, and was being carried back to his carriage when he was confronted by a detective with another charge and again he was lugged into court, waived examination, gave bonds, and was hauled home in an exhausted condition.

S. H. Wilkins, deputy collector of revenue of Richmond, Va., and Charles W. Goodarn, notary public, have been arrested on a warrant charging them with violation of federal election laws. Wilkins is charged with forgery in procuring illegal votes and Goodarn with certifying to the same, knowing them to be a forgery. They were bailed in $1,000 each.

Philadelphia's assessment of property taxable for state purposes has been increased from $44,000,000 to $200,000,000. This raises the city's yearly obligation from $214,000 to $785,000.

Rainy, who was "knocked out" by Sullivan in Washington has since died of his injuries.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

The extensive stove foundry of Bennett, Duffy & Co., at Quincy, Ill., one of the largest in the West, was destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss on the building is $35,000; insured for $30,000. The stock was an unusually heavy one, the large warehouse being filled with stoves. This building was burned, together with all the patterns, and the loss on stock and patterns will be in the neighborhood of $100,000. The stock was insured for $30,000, and patterns for $20,000.

From Australian exchanges it appears that the steam collier Woncena, of 250 tons burthern, with eighteen on board, left Bulli the afternoon of Oct. 28, with coal for Sydney. Soon after her departure a storm came up. About 10 p. m. a heavy sea rolled over the ship capsizing and swamping her. One man, Heinrich Frederickson, lashed a plank across a swamped yawl boat and reached the shore. All the others went down with the vessel.

Ed. Brown, whose father lives in Red Wing, was fatally injured near La Crosse. He was a brakeman on Conductor O'Brien's train on the River division, and walked off the rear of the train while it was backing, and the cars ran over both legs, cutting them off between the knees and the ankles. He left St. Paul in the morning and this was his first experience in railroading.

The Headquarters hotel at Brainerd was burned on Monday night. The loss to the railroad company is about $15,000; insured. Witt & Clayton on contents, $8,000; insurance $5,000. O. E. Garrison of St. Cloud, who is deaf, narrowly escaped being burned in his room in the hotel. He did not hear the alarm or know anything of the fire until his room was broken in and he was pulled out of bed.

A Belleville (Pa.) man put some dynamite in the oven of his kitchen stove to thaw out. He didn't know it was loaded. It thawed. The inevitable explosion followed, killing one of the man's children and fatally injuring others.

Barney Tierney, while coupling cars, at Albert Lea was run down in the yard in this city, the cars passing over one leg, necessitating amputation. Tierney is a young man, and has a wife and two children.

The epidemic of scarlet fever at the imbecile asylum, Columbus, Ohio, continues, with ninety-four cases at present, and six deaths to date. The fever is spreading to an alarming extent.

John Healy of Minneapolis died at the pest house in Chicago.

GENERAL NEWS GOSSIP.

A Herald special from Bradford, Pa., says a most bitter feeling is entertained throughout the oil region against the leading men in the Anchor Oil company, and supposed agents of the standard, who are accused of having conspired to produce the recent disastrous bear movement. Many small speculators have lost all their money, and threats are freely made to do violence to the alleged originators of the movement. J. A. Cadwallader, superintendent of the anchor company, was according to reports approached on Saturday by an angry producer, who exclaimed "You d--d scoundrel, you have ruined me and caused all this trouble. If your wife was not with you I would blow your brains out."

The reported sale of 3,000,000 acres of Northern Pacific lands by the company to an Anglo-American syndicate is fully confirmed and the details given. The land is east of the Missouri and is to be selected by the syndicate who will pay $4 per acre, in the preferred stock of the company at par, the syndicate to have the benefit of the discount and the December dividend. The plan of the syndicate is to colonize the land with well selected tenants, largely from England. This deal only leaves the company 350,000 acres of land east of the Missouri, but it enables them to retire $12,000,000 of their preferred stock. The syndicate is composed of the Baring Bros., London, the Higginsons and Endicotts of Boston.

Regarding fraud on the part of Lindstom & Brooks, merchants of Larimore, the Daily Plaindealer has the following special: The St. Paul firms are represented by five men here to-day adjusting claims. The following firms have claims: Arthur, Warren & Abbott, $800; Powers, Durkee & Co., $900; Allen, Moon & Co., $1,300; Hoxie & Jaggar, $114; Taylor, of Chicago, $185. Both Lindstrom and Brooks are under $1,000 bonds, which amount was easily secured here. As the goods are found they are added to the general stock. The assets are not known.

The boot and shoe manufactures of Montreal have discharged all the lasters belonging to the trade union, because Cochrans & Cassel's men have not returned to work. Unless the differences are arranged in a day or two the factories will close.

Judge Loomis, in the county court at Chicago, granted Mrs. Scoville a new trial, on the ground that though possibly insane, she was neither homicidal or suicidal in tendencies, nor dangerous to her friends; hence not a subject for an asylum.

Official figures of the Nebraska election show that Dawes', republican, majority for governor over Morson, democrat, was 14,936. Average republican vote on state officers, 44,180; democratic, 21,847; anti-monopoly, 17,187.

The agricultural trustees of the Agricultural college of Iowa have arrived at the conclusion that there was too much science and too little practical agriculture taught in that institution, and have bounced the president.

Cornwall, Price & Co., the largest paper dealers in Detroit, have made an assignment. The affair creates great susprise, as they have been long in business, and supposed to be first-class. Assets and liabilities not known.

The grand jury of St. Louis county failed to return any indictment against John A. Corkerell for the killing of John Slayback, and the case falls to the ground for the present, but may be taken up at any time.

Mr. John Odell, of Sweden, says the Scandinavian emigration for the ensuing season will flow in the direction of the great Northwest, and find homes in her fertile fields.

PERSONAL MENTION.

It is understood that the marriage of Senator Davis has been postponed until March. It was positively stated that it would be celbrated this month, but owing to the wish of his fiancee not to indulge in the excitement of a season in Washington, it was deferred. Miss Addie E. Burr, the lady in question, is an Illinois lady. Her age is about thirty-five, and she is, while not beautiful, yet handsome and of striking appearance, rather above the medium height. She has a fine figure, hair a soft, wavy brown and bright brown eyes.

Gen. Sturgis has again called the turn on the board of managers of the Soldiers Home. He has turned their attention abruptly from flowers to buil beef, and shows that they had an arrangement with a contractor to furnish their family tables with choice cuts, and issue tough and tainted meat to the old soldiers of the line at Home. The board will hardly invite another issue with the old soldier who has already twice downed them on their own ground.

Not long ago Mr. Peter Cooper, who is within three months of being ninety-two years old, called upon Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and was entertained by her with several charming songs. Then he asked her if she knew or had heard, an old ballad called The Tortoise Shell Cat. She answering in the negative, he at once sang a verse of it for her in a manner that won from her a hearty encore.

The late George A. Osgood, broker, in his will, makes the following bequests: To his wife, $600,000; besides his house, furniture, etc.; to his sister Elizabeth Ann, $200,000; to his sister Nancy, $200,000; to his sister Pauline, $50,000; to his brothers Franklin and William, $100,000 each; to James W. Platt, $200,000, for the benefit of his brothers and sisters.

William M. Wannemacher, a young preacher and temperance talker of Philadelphia, has been selected by Salmi Morse to appear in the Passion Play as the Nazarene. In appearance the young man is of medium hight, with finely-chiseled features and attractive eyes. His face is covered by a beard about two inches long.

While the train from Leadville was near Canon City, Colo., Ham Shepard of Manchester, Va., stepped into the water closet and shot himself. He has been suffering from brain fever, and was en route east for medical treatment.

At Niagara Falls, Ont., Claude Lester, an Englishman, aged twenty, recently went to the house of a former employer named Smith called out his son, aged sixteen, shot him and immediately afterward shot himself. Both will probably die.

Commodore Henry Eagle, United States navy, one of the oldest officers in the service, and a survivor of nearly all his contemporary and many of his junior officers, died at New York Monday.

Gen. Gilmore of the Mississippi river commission, resigned because he is forced to undergo a surgical operation which will incapacitate him from work during convalescence if it doesn't result fatally.

Mr. William Lothrop, of the firm of Roberts, Thorp & Co., of Three Rivers, Mich., died at the Continental hotel, Fargo, Monday morning, after a long and painful sickness.

Clevedon hall, the residence of Sir Arthur Elton, near Bristol, was destroyed by fire. A portion of the library, considered one of the most valuable in England, was burned.

London society is shocked by the fact that Lady Gertrude Douglass and her husband have opened a bakery.

Jay Gould has purchased an acre of ground in Woodlawn cemetery, New York. The price paid was near $40,000.

Hon. Mr. Scott Cook of Chillicothe, O., an uncle of Mrs. Hayes, died Tuesday.

Ex-Congressmen Sylvester died at Hudson, New York.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

In the house of commons, Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, asked the house to remember that there is a difference between the general state of Ireland and the crimes and violence in Dublin. Trevelyan stated that a conflict between the Dublin police and organized lawlessness seemed inaugurated. The government was determined to use all the resources at its disposal to put down the latest developments of disorder. Trevelyan added the number of agrarian crimes in Ireland this month was under 100, which was less than for any month for twenty-eight years. He also said the recent speech of Redmond at Cork in which he advocated boycotting and revolution was under the consideration of the government.

It has been officially reported to the goverment that wide distress is feared this winter in Ireland. The districts most seriously affected through want of employment on farms, and failure of the potato crop, are Sligo, Ballina, Swinford, and the greater portion of Galway. There is also much destitution in West Clare and Connaught. Owing to the continuous heavy demands upon Irishmen in America to support the Land League, there has been a considerable decrease in remittances to the struggling natives in Ireland, and it has reduced many to the condition of being unable to purchase new seed.

In reference to a report that two Americans have been murdered on the west coast of Madagascar, it is learned that one was killed and one seriously wounded. The name of the former was Emerson, and of the latter Huliet. A native attendant were also killed. An expedition ordered to punish the tribes who committed the murder was prevented from sailing by the French consulate.

The Rhine is rising rapidly. The rain continues. The Rhine at Mayence has reached the highest point of the century. Railway traffic is entirely suspended.

Sanders arrested for sending a letter to Gladstone, threatening to kill him, has been committed for trial.

OFFICIALS BOUNCED.

Removals of Officials Charged With Aiding and Abetting the Star Routers.

Last Saturday evening the President directed the removal of Charles E. Henry, marshal of the District of Columbia; D. B. Ainger, postmaster, and Myron N. Parker, assistant postmaster of the city of Washington; M. D. Helm, foreman of the Congressional Record, and George E. Spencer, government director of the Union Pacific railroad, upon charges made by the attorney general and Col. Bliss, that the above-mentioned officials interferred with the end of justice in connection with the star route trials. These offices will all be filled immediately, so there may be no interruption to the public service. To prevent any embarrassment in affairs in the marshal's office, the suspension of that officer will be withheld until his successor is appointed.

Attorney General Brewster in a letter to the president recommending the removal of the above named officers, recapitulates the specific offenses of each. He says of Marshal Henry: "As an officer of the court and an officer of the government he was guilty in this of an offense which has been punished by courts as a gross act of contempt. I recommend his immediate removal. He is an unsuitable person and has injuriously interfered with the proper conduct of this star route case, and given his personal sympathy and the symathy of his office to indicted defendants. And in reference to the others he says; "No men holding public appointments should be permitted to use the influence and power of their position as they have used theirs, or be permitted to interfere with such precaution or any prosecution urged by the government in vindication of the law."

Mr. Bronson concludes: "I desire to call your attention to the fact that the officers of the law and those who have directly been ordering me in the discharge of my duty in this business have been from the first encircled with snares, pit-fails and every species of vile device that could be invented to harm them, hinder their usefulness and prevent the administration of justice. Some portions of this community who surround these defendants and who have enjoyed or do still enjoy minor official positions, know no allegiance to any one but this band of robbers, and render no service to any one but these evil employers. From motives of gain or other corrupt considerations, they are saturated with affinities for these bad men, and they have contributed by every means in their power, at the bidding of their masters, to obstruct public justice and to defame its officers, with the hope of securing the acquittal and escape of the worst band of organized scoundrels that ever existed since the commencement of the government."

The star route men are quite taken by surprise and feel greatly disheartened by the dismissals. It affects them indirectly by indicating the more vigorous proscution of the star route cases.

HIGH-PRICED DR. HAMILTON.

His Bill of $25,000 is Only to Indicate a Minimum Compensation.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, in submitting to the board of audit, his bill amounting to $25,000, for services rendered to the late President, James A. Garfield, wrote to Judge Lawrence as follows:

I received your note of the 19th ultimo, calling my attention to the fact that the board of audit is awaiting the presentation of any claim against the estate of the late President. * * * Availing myself of your suggestion that I may make to the board any further communication which I may deem prope say: That in presentation of a claim which I know cannot be paid out of the sum ($35,000) placed at your disposal by congress, my intention is only to indicate to you what I would regard as as the minimum compensation for similar service in case of a private person who was pecuniarily responsible and who would not be embarrassed by payment of such sum. * * * * I will further say, that while I do not make myself any relative claim, I must protest against the presentation on the part of one of the physicians in attendance, of a relative claim, to the effect that he is entitled "to receive double the fee of any other physician in attendance," which claim was laid before the House committee, and may have been laid before your board.

The letter was accompanied by a specific statement of the nature of the services rendered, at the conclusion of which Dr. Hamilton said:

These circumstantial statements I make with great reluctance; but they seem to be rendered necessary by the fact that there are intimations to the contrary, contained in the report of the House committee, and ob tained apparently from sources which the committee considered reliable. Moreover Congress has chosen to place the payment of the medical attendants upon a purely business basis; and your board has therefore properly instructed the claimants to describe fully the services rendered. * * The sole item which I have to represent to your board as the basis of my claim in the longa ttendance upon the late President as a consulting surgeon wi h its accompany responsibilities which, God forbid, I shall aver again be called upon to bear.

The Pith of the News from Fridays Telegrams.

The old Welland canal closed last night for the season.

Maude Granger, the actress, is seriously ill at Brockton, Mass.

Provincial elections will be held in Manitoba on Dec. 23, and nominations be made on the 16th.

McClellan & Calthorp, Milliken's Bend, La., have failed. Liabilities, $140,000; assets, $100,000.

Boston theater goers are much perturbed because speculators have gobbled all the best seats for the Langtry season.

Mrs. Ada M. Bilenberger, president of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage association, has opened a law office in Lincoln.

Yesterday a very heavy snow storm set in at Buffalo, N. Y., accompanied by high wind. There are probabilities of a railroad blockade.

The socialists of New York and Brooklyn and trade unions yesterday formally opened the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum association building.

Three ex-secretaries of state, three ex-secretaries of war, and one ex-president attended the funeral of Thurlow Weed in New York on Friday.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Chester, Pa., yesterday, to launch the monitor Puritan, on the stocks since 1876 awaiting orders to launch.

It is stated that the Princess Louise will spend the winter in British Columbia. The governor general will probably return to Ottawa about January.

Mark Dunnell has arrived in Washington. Some of his republican associates from the northwest predict that his only refuge now will be in the democratic party.

Dr. Newcomb, who has been one of Perham's most enterprising citizens, had an auction sale of lots in his addition there yesterday and realized handsomely.

A monument to Confederate dead was unveiled in Magolia cemetery at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, in the presence of 15,000 people. Senator Butler delivered an oration.

A tract of 2,500 acres in Logan county, Ark., has been purchased by residents of Peoria, Ill., at $1.25 per acre, and it is intended to colonize twenty families from Illinois next spring.

Manufacturers of nails at Wheeling intend to begin making nails from steel instead of iron, claiming it is a better process and cheaper. This is an important step, as half the nails made in the country are made at Wheeling.

A grand reunion of veteran soldiers and sailors took place in New York yesterday, in the Madison Square garden. The object was to raise funds for a monument in Central park to the soldiers and sailors who fell in all the wars in which the country was engaged.

There is scarcely any probability that the heavy-weight champions, Sullivan and Allen, will fight. Allen's exhibition on Monday night in Madison Square hall satisfied Fox, his backer, that the veteran had seen his best days, and could not stand Sullivan's heavy blows.

In the three-quarter mile race in New York yesterday, George, the English champion won. George's time was 3 minutes, 10½ seconds. George led from the start. Myers was six yards behind at the finish. His time was 3:13. George's record for the distance in England is 3:08.

Gov.-elect Cleveland declined to go to to New York city to confer with Mr. Kelly and other Democratic leaders and Tammany people are beginning to believe that the unknown politicians of Buffalo are meditating the possibility of "running the machine" with New York counted out. Any attempt of the Western men to unboss Mr. Kelly will be attended with much trouble.

A young girl living in Nebraska City was riding a horse to school, when the animal became frightened and ran away. The girl became so excited and frightened that she would have fallen to the ground had not one of her brothers caught the horse and assisted her to alight. She was unable to stand, and could scarcely speak. She was conveyed to her home at once, where she died in less than an hour.

A Lousiana Democrat who knows the secret history of the attempt to rob Kellogg of his certificate, says that Gov. McEnery is actuated by personal as well as political reasons. His brother, John McEnery, who has always claimed that Kellogg counted him out once, is said to have written a letter to Samuel earnestly requesting him to refuse the seat to Kellogg if possible.

A meeting of creditors of M'Clellan & Callhorpse of Millikens Bend and S. T. & J. M. M'Clellan of Tallulah, Iowa, who failed a few days ago, was held yesterday. Fifty of seventy one general creditors were represented. The Liabilities are estimated at $128,000 of which $90,000 unsecured. The conditions agreed to accepts 50 cents on the dollar, and allow the firm to continue business.

It is said that the Southern Democratic congressmen will encourage all the debate possible on the reduction of internal revenue taxes and modification of tariff, but the will not permit any action this winter. The reason assigned for such a policy is that they desire to make the question an issue in the campaign of 1864: that they desire to force this matter now in the election of the next speaker, and that they will insist upon taking a revenue reform position, although it may cost them the support of some of their northern allies.

The criminal court of Washington, having little faith in the reported illness of Bigelow, the bank embezzler, ordered his sureties to produce him in court under penalty of forfeiture of the bond. He was accordingly carried before the judge in the arms of his bondsmen, placed on a lounge and covered with blankets, in care of his physician, and lay with his eyes closed. The clerk went to his side and informed him of the nature of thirteen indictments against him, to which he pleaded not guilty. When he had been replaced in his carriage he was arrested for embezzlement and forced back to the court room to give bail. His physician predicts that death will follow the exposure and excitement.

THE CROW RESERVATION.

Gen. Sheridan Reports the Results of His Exploring Trip in the Yellowstone Valley and Makes Some Recommendations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Gen. Sheridan has just completed the official report of his tour of exploration through the Yellowstone Valley. On the subject of the Crow reservation and its relation to the settlers along the Northern Pacific railroad, the general says:

In the Crow reservation there are 6,000,000 acres of valuable land on which nothing is now grown. It is used by the Crows only to gather a few berries and for grazing their small amount of stock. The Crow nation numbers 3,470 souls. They cannot keep this body of good land much longer for such purposes, and I would like to recommend that the government give 80 acres to the head of each family, buy the balance from the indians, paying them say 50 cents an acre, if thought proper, then purchase government bonds with this money and each year use for their support, through the commissioner of Indian affairs and their agent, the interest upon the bonds, without touching the principal. In fact, if all Indians and their reservations were treated in this way a better system of government for the Indians could be obtained. It would also be a good bargain for the government, as the purchased land could be sold to actual settlers for an advance, and be occupied by people paying taxes, to say nothing of the opening up of the country. The Indian would be satisfied, as he would then receive a fair compensation for what we acknowledge belongs to him. On arriving at the railroad, I regretted to learn that the National park had been rented out to private parties. The place is worthy of being a national park, the geyser phenomena and the Yellowstone canyon having no parallel in any nation. The improvements in the park should be national, the control of it in the hands of an officer of the government, and small appropriations be made and expended each year for the improvement of roads and trails. It has been now placed in the hands of private parties for money-making purposes, from which claims and conditions may arise that may be hard for the government and the courts to shake off. I would like to see the government extend this park to the east as far as a north and south line through Cedar mountain. This would be due east about forty miles, at the same time placing the southern boundary of the park at the 44th parallel of latitude, which would be due south ten miles. This would increase the area of the park by 3,344 square miles and would make a preserve for the large game of the West, now so rapidly decreasing. This extension would not be taking anything away from the people, as the territory thus annexed to the park can never be settled upon.

OBITUARY.

Congressman Updegraff.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The Gazette's Steubenville special reports the death this evening of Hon. J. T. Updegraff, Republican congressman-elect from the Seventeenth Ohio district, at Mount Pleasant, near Steubenville. The disease was stone in the bladder. His age was sixty. He was treated for Bright's disease. The true ailment was discovered by post mortem to-night.

Gen. Tyler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Gen. Daniel Tyler died at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-night. He had been a resident of this city since September last. Last week he contracted a cold and Saturday pneumonia set in. The deceased was born in January, 1799. He entered the West Point academy 1816, and was a graduate therefrom three years later. He resigned from the army in 1835, re-entered at the beginning of the rebellion, and was second in command at the battle of Bull Run. He finally quit active service in 1864, and built several railroads in the North and South, and was interested in several factories in Armisdon, Ala. From 1873 to 1878, he was president of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad company.

R. W. Ricaby.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Col. R. W. Ricaby, a Union soldier during the war, well known in the legal circles of this city and an active politician for many years, died at St. Louis hospital this morning.

Food for Judge Lynch.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—A letter from Stortz Landina, Catanua parish, says David Lee, (white) was lynched there in front of his house for hog stealing. About twenty-five persons have been arrested. Chism and James Smith, arrested in connection with the lynching, are threatened themselves with lynching.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—George M. Alsop, in jail here under sentence of life imprisonment for murder, and awaiting the action of the court of appeals on a motion for a new trial, as been kept heavily ironed. To-day it was found that his shackles had been filed apart and a model of the key was found in his possession. He is a shrewd, educated man and very desperate. This was his second almost successful effort to escape. He is now confined in a close cell with sixteen-pound shackles on his limbs.

One of the noteworthy things in connection with George C. Miln's dramatic work so far is the remarkable interest manifested in his performances by men of brains and culture. In Minneapolis, nine clergymen were present at a single performance, while five were counted on a Hamlet night in this city. Messrs. Gannett and Wechsler called on Mr. Miln and expressed their delight at his impersonations.

The Traitor Despised.

The traitor is used in war and then despised. London society never treated Benedict Arnold as a soldier and a gentleman. A Mexican officer, speaking of Col. Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian the Austrian, said, "People like him are made use of and then kicked out."

Lopez was Maximilian's bosom friend and counsellor. Maximilian was godfather to one of Lopez's children. Yet for ten thousand dollars this false friend opened at night the gate of Queretaro, where Maximilian was besieged, to the Republican army.

"And I decorated that man on that very night with the medal of valor," said Maximilian, with bitterness, on learning of Lopez's treachery.

Even those who used the traitor, as the quickest way of ending the war, did not conceal their contempt for him.

"I regret that the city had not been taken by assault," said president Juarez, thus showing he was not reconciled to the method of its capture.

Some of the Mexican officers, though hostile to Maximilian, openly insulted Lopez. At four o'clock on the morning of the betrayal, a gentleman of Queretaro, who was also an enemy to the Usurper, was wakened by two officers of the republican army, friends of his, and a stranger whom he did not know.

"What is this?" asked the surprised host. "Are you prisoners? How came you from the besieging army into the city?"

"The city is taken!" replied Col. Rincon. "I am dying of exhaustion; give me some coffee and brandy my friend."

This was hastily prepared, with three cups and glasses. But when the host offered one to the stranger, Rincon called out,—

"No, no! I do not drink with a traitor. If he drinks, I do not!"

The stranger was Col. Lopez, and not a word did he say in reply to the insult.

Subsequently, Lopez was present with several persons in this same gentleman's house, when the Republican Gen. Martinez came in and shook hands with them all. Presently he asked the host,—

"Who is that stranger I shook hands with among our friends?"

"That is Col. Lopez."

"What!" he exclaimed; and going up to him, cried out in vehemence, "Col. Lopez! I gave you my hand without knowing who you were, and I will now wash it, for it is stained."

Lopez shrank away from the company.

The noble conduct of the Indian, Gen. Mejia, was in striking contrast to Lopez's treachery. He had been one of Maximilian's devoted aids and was captured with him.

When Mejia was taken prisoner, along with Maximilian and Gen. Miramen, Escobedo volunteered to save his life. The noble Indian replied to this tempting offer,—

"I accept, if the Emperor and Miramon can be saved also."

"Nothing can save Maximilian," answered Escobedo.

"Then," replied Mejia, "they shall shoot me along with His Majesty." And they did.

A Manufactured Panic.

John Thompson of the Chase National bank of New York say: "There is nothing in the financial elements of the country that should cause the present depression. The panic has been a manufacture one for the express purpose of enabling a certain set of speculators to sell short, and make a big profit by frightening the country. The money market also has been damaged by the government receiving money faster than it disburses it." He thinks the bank of England, perceiving the shipment of gold to this country, will increase its rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—Trade has been rather quiet, mostly local. Prices easy, though now firming up on rate cuts. Quotations: Patents, $6@6.50; clears, $4.75@5.50; straights, $5@5.50; common brands, $4@5; in bbls, 25c extra. Buckwheat flour, $9@9.50 per bbl. Rye flour, $4.25@4.50 per bbl. Graham, $5@5.50 per bbl.

WHEAT—Since last review prices have advanced 3@5c per bu. This has been partially incidental to the freight rate cuts by the roads leading to Chicago, on the theory that cheap eastern rates will induce heavy shipments to that market, thus depriving St. Paul and Minneapolis of their needed supplies. The millers are buying steadily, and the outside milling demand is fair. Wheat sales are confined to round lots for milling purposes, and shipping is quiet. Receipts here are increasing, and what wheat is not taken on arrival goes into elevators on storage. On Tuesday bids were up, and asking figures were a little ahead of them, especially for No. 1 hard. Soft wheat has been slow all the week. Farmers' deliveries will probably be free, and arrivals here will show increase. Stocks are likely to accumulate, as the cutting roads will not be anxious to furnish cars for low freight grains when they can find more profitable use for them elsewhere. The market closed firm with upward tendency. Quotations: No. 1 hard, $1.07 bid; $1.12 asked; No. 1, $1 bid; No. 2 hard, $1 bid; No. 2, 93c bid, 95c asked; No. 3, 70@80c bid.

CORN—There is but little old corn in the market. The demand is moderate, but on scarcity prices tended upward, though showing no material advance. Holders were firm on Monday, but weakened on Tuesday, owing to the fair receipts of new corn that is coming in, the better class of which supplies the better demand. Chicago was easier on Tuesday. Closing prices: No. 2, 68c bid, 70c asked; new, 65c asked; old No. 2, all the month, 70c asked.

OATS—There has been a general scarcity all the week, and on good local demand prices have ruled steady to firm, showing for the week an advance of ½@2c, the former for No. 2 mixed. Closing prices: No. 2 mixed, 34c bid, 35c asked; all the month, 33c bid, 35c asked: December, 33c bid; the year, 33c bid, 34c asked: No. 3 mixed, 33c bid. Other bids: No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3, 34c; rejected, 32c. Sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed, 34½c; 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 34c; seller the year; 1 car No. 3 mixed, 34c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—About the only alteration in the prices of flour yesterday from those of a week ago were caused by the drop in freight This equaled 25@30c per bbl in local values, current prices being as follows: Patents, $6.25@6.65; straights, $5.25@5.75; clears, $5@5.50; low grades, $2@3 per bbl.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran was materially higher yesterday than a week ago, closing at $9.50@10 in bulk, owing to the drop in freight, an advance of $1.50@2 for the week. Mixed feed remained steady, and closed at $24.50@25.50 for No. 1 stock on track, inside bid, outside asked.

WHEAT—The business yesterday was of a trifling character. Dealers were afloat, unable to see the shore. They were not, therefore, in any condition to trade. It was reported that the warring railroads had determined to make the equivalent break in wheat rates that had been made in flour rates and wheat advanced. This was denied, and it was stated that no cut was contemplated in wheat rates, and prices went down again, closing nominally at $1.05 for No. 1 hard yesterday, about 1c above the price a week ago. In some cases cut rates have been reported, and in others denied. It is hardly possible that the present method of charging 20c per 100 lbs on wheat to Chicago, and 5c per 100 lbs on mill products, can long exist without inaugurating a granger war that will be as hard to down as the war on each other. Nominally prices yesterday were $1.05 for No. 1 hard, $1 for No. 2 hard, 95c@$1.02 for No. 1, and 90@95c for No. 2.

OATS—Sold steadily at 34c for No. 2; 35c for No. 2 white, and 33c for rejected.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour, steady, unchanged and firm. Wheat, quiet and easier; regular, 92⅝c November; 92⅞@93c December; 92⅝c the year; 93¾@93⅞c January; 99@99½c May; No. 2 Chicago spring, 92½@92⅝c cash; rest same as regular; No 3 Chicago spring, 77c; rejected, 60c; No. 2 red winter 94½c cash; 94⅛@94⅝c November; 94⅛@94⅞c December; 94½c the year; rejected, 81c. Corn, higher; options lower, except November; 68¼c cash; 67⅛c November; 59⅝c December and the year; 54⅛c January; 55c May; rejected, 55c. Oats, quiet and easy; 35¼c cash and November; 34⅛c December and the year; 34c January; 35⅝@35¾c May; rejected, 32c. Rye, dull at 57½c. Barley, dull at 82@83c. Flax seed, weaker at $1 15. Pork, weak and lower; $17.20@17.25 cash; $17.05@17.07½ November; $17 bid December and the year and January; $17.07½@17.10 February; $17.40@17.42½ May. Lard, weak and lower; $11 cash; $10.90@10.92½ November; $10.42½ December, the year and January; $10.47½@10.50 February; $10.67½@10.70 May. Bulk meats, in fair demand at lower rates; shoulders, $7.25; short ribs, $9.75; clear ribs, $10. Butter, quiet and unchanged. Eggs, in fair demand at 26@26½c. Whisky, steady and unchangad at $1.17. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2½c. Call—Wheat, regular, firmer; advanced ⅜c; No. 2 red winter, unchanged. Corn higher; 67¾c November; 60⅛c the year; 54½@54⅝c January. Oats, firmer; not quotably higher. Pork, irregular; $17.12½ November; $16.92½ December and the year; $17 January; $16.97½ February; $17.02½ May. Lard, steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 26,000 bbls; wheat, 112,000 bu; corn, 159,000 bu; oats, 119,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 41,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 34,000 bbls; wheat, 127,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 76,000 bu; rye, 6,500 bu; barley, 37,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour, in fair demand. Wheat, dull; No. 2 hard, $1.02; No. 2, 94c; November, 93⅞c; December, 94⅛c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 64c. Corn, quiet; No. 2 new, 67c. Oats, lower; No. 2 white, 38¾; rejected and mixed, 33c. Rye, lower; No. 1, 59½c; No. 2, 56c. Barley, dull and easier; No. 2, 72c bid; sellers, 73½c; extra No. 3, weak at 53½c. Provisions, lower; mess pork, $17.25 cash; $17.12½ November; $17.10 January. Lard, prime steam, $11.05 cash; $11 November; $10.45 January. Butter, weak and drooping; choice to fancy creamery, 32@35c.

When Mr. Astor, the American minister to Italy, presented his credentials he was conducted to the quirinal in a royal car riage and was received by King Humbert surrounded by state functionaries. After the audience concluded Mr. Astor was reconducted to his residence. The royal curassiers were drawn up as a guard of honor in the court yard of the palace.

A GOSPEL OF RELAXATION.

Herbert Spencer on the Need of a Revised Ideal of Life in America.

From a Speech at New York.

What I have seen and heard during my stay among you has forced on me the belief that this slow change from habitual inertness to persistent activity has reached an extreme from which there must begin a counter change—a reaction. Everywhere I have been struck with the number of faces which told in strong lines of the burdens that had to be borne. I have been struck, too, with the large proportion of gray-haired men, and inquiries have brought out the fact that with you the hair commonly begins to turn some ten years earlier than with us. Moreover, in every circle I have met men who had themselves suffered from nervous collapses due to stress of business or named friends who had either killed themselves by overwork or had been permanently incapacitated or had wasted long periods in endeavors to recover health. I do but echo the opinion of all the observant persons I have spoken to, that immense injury is being done by this high pressure life—the physique is being undermined. That subtle thinker and poet whom you have lately had to mourn, Emerson, says, in his essay on the gentleman, that the first requisite is that he shall be a good animal. The requisite is a general one—it extends to the man, to the father, to the citizen. We hear a great deal about the "vile body;" transgress the laws of health. But nature quietly suppresses those who treat thus disrespectfully one of her highest products, and leaves the world to be peopled by the descendants of those who are not so foolish.

Beyond these immediate mischiefs there are remoter mischiefs. Exclusive devotion to work has the result that amusements cease to please; and, when relaxation becomes imperative, life becomes weary from lack of its sole interest, the interest in business. The remark current in England that, when the American travels, his aim is to do the greatest amount of sight-seeing in the shortest time, I find current here also. It is recognized that the satisfaction of getting on devours nearly all other satisfactions. When recently at Niagara, which gave us a whole week's pleasure, I learned from the landlord of the hotel that most Americans come one day and go away the next. Old Froissart, who said of the English of his day that "they take their pleasures sadly after their fashion," would doubtless, if he lived now, say of the Americans that they take their pleasures hurriedly after their fashion. In large measure with us, and still more with you, there is not that abandonment to the moment which is requisite for full enjoyment, and this abandonment is prevented by the ever present sense of mutlitudinous physical mischief caused by overwork, there is the further mischief that it destroys what value there would otherwise be in the leisure part of life.

Nor do the evils end here. There is the injury to posterity. Damaged constitutions reappear in children and entail on them far more of ill than great fortunes yield them of good. When life has been duly rationalized by science it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is imperative, not only out of regard for personal welfare, but also out of regard for his immediate descendants. His constitution will be considered as an entailed estate, which ought to pass on uninjured, if not improved, to those who follow, and it will be held that millions bequeathed by him will not compensate for feeble health and decreased ability to enjoy life. Once more there is the injury to fellow-citizens, taking the shape of an undue disregard of competitors. I hear that a great trader among you deliberately endeavors to crush out every-one whose business competed with his own; and manifestly the man who, making himself a slave to accumulation, absorbs an inordinate share of the trade for profession he is engaged in making it harder for all others engaged in it and excludes from it many who might otherwise gain competencies.

Artemus Ward to the Young Ladies at the Seminary.

Artemus Ward, after delivering a lecture once in New London, Conn., was asked by the principal of a young ladies' high school in the place to pay a visit to her institution the next day. He went away like "an amoosin cuss," and made the girls a speech. While walking to the academy a street runaway occurred. A terrified horse went tearing over the pavement, with what Artemus called "the forequarters" of a wagon clattering at his heels. This incident Artemus ingeniously utilized in his address. Said he:

The vehicular elopement which has just taken place, young ladies, has just furnished us with a timely topic of discourse. Young ladies' seminaries are ever exposed to runaways. Once when traveling with my show, I came upon a female institute. There were ladders, and lads too, as to that, at every window. Many perpendiculars carrying fainting horizontals to the ground. "Fire!" I shouted. "None of that," replied a solemn voice from the orchard. "There ain't no fire; these are only young fellows running off with their sweethearts." There is moral entertainment for man and beast in this runaway. No horse if attached to a wagon, that is, if sincerely attached to it, will run away with it, but the more a young man is attached to a young woman, the more he will run away with her, leaving no trace, in fact none of the harness behind. Young ladies, since I have stood before your beautiful faces I have lost something, and if you or the boy that sweeps out should find a red object looking like a coral breast-pin that has been stepped on, you may know it is my poor busted heart.

Truth in the Lime-Kiln Club.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"It am my painful dooty," said the president, as he opened the meeting, "to inform you dat death has again invaded our circle. Brudder Slipback Burbanks, of Syracuse, N. Y., am no mo' on airth. He breathed his last three days ago, after an illness of sixteen days. What axshun will de club take in de matter?"

"I move dat we send de widder a resolushun of sympathy," announced Judge Cadaver.

"I reckon dat we hed better resolve dat de club has lost a shinin ilght" timidly added Pickles Smith.

"De club will neither resolve no ford any resolutions of sympathy," remarked the president. "De widder an' chill'en can't eat a resolution, eben if written in blue ink, De seckretary will mail her a ten-dollar greenback from de club funds, an' express de hope dat she am dooin' well under de circumstances.

"Dis club hasn't lost no shinin' light" by de death of Brudder Burbanks. He was no shiner. Fact am, he was a werry common sort of a humpbacked cull'd pusson, an' it took him as long to add seven an' eight togedder as it would some udder men to airn two dollars. He was accomplished in nothing; he excelled only killin' time when at work by de day. He would be no better off if we pronounced forty lyin' eulogies on his character. He can be no worse off if we tell de honest truth. De usual emblem of sorrow will be hung to de knob of de inner doah fur de space of two weeks, an' we will remember Brudder Burbanks as extremely good-natured eben if extremely lazy."

The report of Fourth Auditor Beardsley indicates an improved condition of our foreign trade and credit. The auditor in his report condemns the appropriation of a sum in gross for the entertainment of the board of visitors for the naval academy, and he makes out a good case by citing several items in the last bill. In this interesting bill of particulars appear liquors, wine and mineral water, $589; cigars, $252; newspapers, $41. The fourth auditor has the call on the visiting committee.